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# Fresno



# Expositor.

VOL. 2. MILLERTON, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 14, 1871. NO. 8.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS

—BY—

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## LIFE'S BETTER MOMENTS.

Life has its moments

Of beauty and bloom;

But they hang like sweet roses

On the edge of the tomb.

Blessings they bring us,

As lovely as brief,

They meet us when happy,

And leave us in grief.

Hues of the morning,

Flung the sky,

Come on the sunbeams,

And off with them fly,

Shadows of evening,

Hang soft on the shore,

Darkness enwraps them,

We see them no more.

So life's better moments,

In brilliance appear

Drifting in beauty,

Our journey to cheer,

Round us they linger,

Like shadows of even;

O, that we like them,

May melt into Heaven.

A MEDICATED BEAR: SCIENCE

AGAINST THE GALLOWS.

I was once told how a bear was used to

illustrate a fact in science. It was at an

early day in the history of galvanism. A

negro had been condemned to suffer death

on the gallows for murder in Cincinnati,

and some learned men announced that, for

and in consideration of twenty-five cents

admission, to be collected at the door, for

the benefit of a hospital, experiments

with the galvanic battery would be made

upon the body of the miserable man. A

circus tent had been procured for the purpose,

and the medical savans counted largely on the profits to accrue.

The fatal day came, and with it thousands

on thousands of people—men, women and children—to witness the perpetration

of this remnant of stupid barbarism called

hanging. From midnight until dawn, from all the hills and valleys of

Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, came pouring

in the motley crowd of ignorant curious

humanity. The taverns, stores, streets and

alleys, were crowded with people; and when the

sentence hour approached, the procession that

accompanied the cart made a sensitive mind sick of the

human race.

The better cultivated and more refined

gathered in the huge tent to witness the

scientific experiments that promised to restore

the wretched convict to life, or, failing in that,

to make his dead body struggle and kick in a most

exciting manner. The preparations were significant

and startling. Near the center of the sawdust

ring was a table, and by it the wondrous

instrument that was believed to hold the

mysterious essence of life; while about them

were gathered in groups the medical philosophers,

conversing in low tones, or walking to and fro,

calmly indifferent to the gathered crowd, as men are wont

to do on such occasions.

Hours wore away. The noon came and

passed. The excitement grew intense. At last a rumor

reached the tent that the sentenced man had been

reprieved upon the scaffold. This was confirmed by the

returning crowd that pushed in without paying,

and raked every available space. Hisses and cries of

discontent broke out and were taken up by the motley

crew of non-paying audience, in a high state of

wrath at being disappointed in the hanging. In the midst

of the tumult Professor D. mounted the table, and

commanded silence, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we regret deeply that a

mistaken clemency on the part of the Governor has

robbed the gallows of its own and science of a subject.

It is impossible to return your money, for so many have

ble. The muscular neck is quite as large as the head, and on this occasion bruin was pulled up twice, and twice assisted by his paws, he twisted his neck out of the noose and came down, amid loud cheers from the crowd, that was rapidly passing into sympathy with the four-footed animal. The third attempt broke the charm. Bruin kicked and struggled at the end of the line as naturally as a man would have done, and at the close of twenty minutes he was pronounced a dead bear by the learned faculty in attendance.

The body was lowered with some haste and placed upon the table. At the first shock the struggles were renewed. At the second discharge the efforts were more decided, and growls were added. At the third shock Bruin sat up on his haunches and gazed rapidly at the audience. The audience reciprocated the attention by still louder cheers. While this was going on, the subject of these wonderful experiments happened to get sight of the fat janitor, and while the fourth shock was being administered, he suddenly, with a terrific growl, jumped from the table and ran after his corpulent foe. The ring that up to this moment had been somewhat crowded, was abruptly cleared.

A fair field was given the affrighted official, who fairly astonished himself at the rate with which he carried his adieu to the ground. So long as the bear chased the janitor the crowd was entertained. In all such exhibitions, however, certain women are sure to be present who mar the enjoyment by screaming at the wrong moment, and then, fainting, force people to carry them out into the open air. This is to be reprehended, and the women should be rebuked. On this occasion, when the popular enjoyment was at the highest, and the hated janitor—by the way, a body snatcher—was making his third round, with the bear gaining on him, three or four considerate women began screaming. The people of that day were familiar with bears and had no fears of that animal. But there was something mysteriously alarming about a bear that had been dead and was alive again. And so when the screams were heard a great panic fell upon the crowd. The effort made to escape was fearful. Over the seats, under the seats, out through the thin canvas in every direction the multitude fled, like rats from a falling house, and in the midst of the tumult the canvas came down. Out from under it the audience hurried, climbing on fences and roofs, or disappearing down streets and alleys. Among these was the persecuted janitor. At last the medicated bear, full of galvanism, appeared, and set off on the common, followed by all the dogs in the country.

For many years after this strange event, in Cincinnati and its vicinity, hanging was regarded with great contempt. The simple folk believed that all the condemned had to do was to sell his body to the doctors. "Then those learned chaps would knock a little lightning into the body, and set it on end as good as ever."—Don Platt.

ON THE MARRY.—Antioch, May 18, 1871.—Editors Ledger: Seeing an article in a late number of your paper entitled, "Bring them here," we, the girls and widows of Antioch, protest against it. If the thirty bachelors will please open their eyes and look around them, they will have no need to pray for "Sonora beauties" to come here. We have in our midst twenty-three young ladies between the ages of 15 and 25; and ten widows (besides quite a number that might as well be widows), and our advice to Sonora is to stop building the railroad until the thirty bachelors do their duty at home, for we do not believe that it is our fault that the town is called unmarried.

ONE OF THE WAITING ONES.

Mr. Ledger: Please say that we will take one twenty-third part of that single lot, if agreeable. Address us at almost any time.—Marysville Appeal.

And, Mr. Ledger, would you be so kind as to say for us that we are willing to take one of the twenty-three waiting ones, out of the single lot. We don't wish one which would be so mercenary as to marry us for our money though.

THE NUMBER OF DISFRANCHISED.—George A. Townsend furnishes to the Chicago Tribune some interesting facts under this head:

He estimates the number of disfranchised persons at the South to be now 160,000. About 15,000 have had their disabilities removed by the Act of Congress, and 10,000 have died. Of the disfranchised, 20,000 reside in Virginia and North Carolina; about 18,000 in Georgia; Alabama 15,000, and so on. The only two towns in the South which have made much progress since the war, are Richmond and Atlanta.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.—In the course of an editorial on "Editors and Divines," the Baltimore American says:

We admit that the press had advantage of the pulpit, inasmuch as however stupid may be its editorials, it has, or should have all the stirring news of the day to compensate for its utterances. The pulpit, on the other hand, if it should not furnish a discourse that is both interesting and instructive, provides nothing to save the pew from nodding and winking at the preacher. It would not be in or out to take up a book to read, or to get up and escape the affliction by retreat. The reader can throw down the newspaper when it fails to interest him, but the pew must hold on manfully to the end and keep awake as best he may.

Human nature cannot stand everything, and which of our readers can say he has not at all times, while listening to a dull and monotonous repetition of the Christian truths, that he has heard better expounded fifty times before, felt it impossible to resist the influence of sleep, and almost jerked his neck away in his efforts to keep his head in a steady position? We can go to a place of amusement and sit there three or four hours in one position without any feeling of drowsiness, because the mind is deeply interested, but one hour of a dull and spiritless sermon will test the solemnity of the best of us. Then, again, the press, when it has nothing to say that is regarded of sufficient interest to write about, can fill up its space with selections from the writings of others. Rather than publish dull and spiritless editorials, the intelligent and experienced editor regards it as much the wisest course to say nothing editorially. And here comes the point which we make with the clergy, whether it would not be better for them, when they feel particularly dull and stupid, to take a book from their library and read to the congregations some one of the able and eloquent sermons that can be found there. The editor who writes merely to fill up his editorial space, without regard to the interest he may impart to his readers, has mistaken his vocation, and we are rather inclined to think that the divine who preaches merely to consume his allotted hour has mistaken his calling.

EXCITEMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Following piece of intelligence is taken from a Constantinople letter published in one of the daily papers: "There was once a Greek Patriarch, Gregory, who was hanged in Constantinople during the Greek war of Independence. He was hung in a public place three days, and his body was then given to the Jews, who dragged it about the streets two days more; finally, what was left of it was thrown into the Golden Horn. The Greeks profess to believe that it afterward floated, and smuggled away by night to Odessa. There it was received with great honors, and buried in the cathedral by the Russian authorities. The Greek Government has just had the boldness to demand of the Porte that a Greek man-of-war be allowed to pass Constantinople, to go to Odessa, and convey the remains of this martyr to Greece, where there is to be a great national funeral over his remains, and he is to be enshrined as a saint. The Turks very naturally refused, but have finally agreed to allow the remains to be taken by a Greek merchant steamer, on condition that the passage of the Bosphorus be made in the night, so as to prevent any unpleasant demonstrations on the part of the Greek population here. The whole city has been in a state of excitement over this affair, and it may yet make considerable trouble, if the time of the steamers passage should become generally known.

In the early days of Indiana people used to have bad spells—as witness the following literal copy of a record in the County Clerk's office at Corydon, at one time capital of the State: "This is to certify that: I William Sands is a greed that Jim Brown shall have mi Daughter patsy to wife this 17th day of genewerry, 1811.

LI PO TAY is a Chinese doctor who has made money and fame in San Francisco, and here is his diagnosis of the case of American gentleman who consulted him: "I think you too much dance, too much eat, too much fool round. If you dance, you no get better; too much eating no good; too much fooling round no good. Good by."

FRUITS FOR NEWSMEN.—Fresh dates.

OHIO RESOLUTIONS.—The following is an abstract of resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, assembled to nominate a Governor and other State officers. They were introduced by General Morgan, member of Congress, and are in substance the Vallandigham resolutions, to which reference has been heretofore made.

First.—Denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments in fact to the constitution, recently declared adopted, the same are no longer political issues before the country.

Second.—We demand the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by the statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, to be rigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that the amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory of the character of the Federal Government; but only have the powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved right of States, and as thus construed, the Democratic party pledges itself to the faithful, absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction to race, color or condition.

The third resolution declares that the absolute equality of every State in the Union is a fundamental principle of the Federal Government.

The fourth declares opposition to all attempts at centralization of the General Government, and adherence to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the Government.

The fifth repudiates the doctrine that any law or any legislative policy of any party is a finality, and declares the right of the people to alter or repeal them.

The sixth demands of Congress as eminently appropriate, legislation on the Fourteenth Amendment and Federal amnesty.

The seventh denounces the so-called Bayonet Bill and the later Ku-Klux bill as unconstitutional and tending to establish military despotism in place of a free Government.

The eighth opposes the San Domingo annexation.

The ninth calls for a strict revenue tariff.

The tenth condemns the policy of the Administration in regard to land subsidies its financial schemes and national banking system.

The eleventh favors revenue reform.

The twelfth declares that the bondholder should be paid only in the same currency he loaned the Government, whether it be gold or currency; that currency should be made convertible into three per cent. bonds at the option of holders, and as the true method of returning to specie payment; custom duties should be payable in legal tender, whether paper or gold.

The thirteenth is an appeal to the people, regardless of past party affiliation, to rally under the banner of, and aid in, relieving the people from abuses which wrong and oppress all but the wrong-doer.

BEAUTIES OF THE TARIFF.—The twenty per cent. duty on lumber enhances the price of lumber used in this country to the amount of \$30,000,000 yearly, of which the Government receives as duty on imports only \$600,000. Of the \$45,000,000 paid yearly by the consumers on account of the duty on iron, only about \$5,000,000 goes into the Treasury, while \$40,000,000 is pocketed by the iron-mongers. Of the \$10,000,000 tax on leather, the Treasury gets \$2,500,000, while \$7,500,000 goes to the account of protection.

"MARTHA, my dear," said a loving husband to his spouse, who was several years his junior, "what do you say to moving to the Far West?" "Oh, I am delighted with the idea! You recollect when Mr. Morgan moved out there he was as poor as we are; and in three years he died leaving his widow worth \$100,000.

POPULOUS COUNTY.—It is said that the territory north of Washoe, known as Roop county, Nevada, has ten inhabitants, barring Indians not taxed, but not an officer. Having no Justice of the Peace, the benighted ten have to ride one hundred and forty miles to register and vote.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1871.

## AGENTS:

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Express:

O. H. BLISS and S. H. HILL, Kings River  
W. C. CALDWELL and S. R. COCKRILL, Centerville  
A. KENNEDY, Jones Ferry  
F. J. JENSEN, Big Dry Creek  
LEROY DENNIS, Buchanan  
J. M. SHANNON, At Large

Parties desiring to subscribe for our paper may apply to either of the above gentlemen, or they may forward their names and money to us per Express, at our expense.

## [COMMUNICATED]

Big Dry Creek, June 11th, 1871.

EDITOR EXPOSITOR:—I hardly expected when I wrote my last communication that it would kick up such a furor—that I should so unwittingly draw down upon my head such a shower of "logical conclusions," salutes of wit, and caustic paragraphs,—but, having taken up the gauntlet, I shall endeavor to sustain my position to the best of my ability.

I fail to find an idea expressed in Ina's communication worthy of a common school boy. Both of my opponents seem to agree upon making an effort to carry out one point: That subsidies are illegal. A full bench of the Supreme Court of our State, composed of sound-minded, clear-headed, honorable gentlemen; men who have made the Constitution and laws of our land their study, and whose legal opinions are worth more than a regiment of Ina's and Citizen's,—have declared unbiassedly that the measure is legal. I do not, therefore, propose to dilate upon this point.

Ina says that "if the principle is right as to five per cent. of my property it certainly is as to the whole." A person must infer from this remark that he supposes that in case a subsidy was voted in this county five per cent. of everything he owned would be turned over to the account of the railroad company. Now, the idea is simply absurd. Ina wouldn't have a dollar's worth less property by reason of a subsidy being granted than he now has.

Let us examine into this cry of increased taxation a little. At present there is about \$3,500,000 worth of taxable property in this county. The rate of taxation in this county is, I believe, \$2 1/2. The revenue, at this rate would be \$74,725. Suppose a subsidy of five per cent. be granted to a railroad. Five per cent. of \$3,500,000 is \$175,000. The interest on \$175,000 worth of bonds at 10 per cent. per annum is \$17,500. Sixty-five miles of railroad—it would take about that amount to put a road through the county—at a low estimate, is worth \$8,000 per mile, or \$520,000. The depot buildings and other company property, together with the towns that would spring up along the line of the road, would add to the taxable property of the county at least \$300,000, or a total increase of \$820,000. At \$2 1/2 this increase of property will yield an annual revenue of \$17,507, or more than enough to meet the interest on the bonds. Thus this flimsy plea of increased taxes is dissipated.

It is urged that this \$175,000 will have to be paid in twenty years. This is true enough. But the saving in freight alone, to say nothing of fare and time saved in making the transit from here to the cities below, would more than pay back this bonus to the people of the county every five years.

I claim, and the history of this State bears me out in my opinion, that those counties which have given subsidies to induce the building of railroads through them, have been doubly and trebly repaid for their investments. It cannot be different with Fresno county.

Citizen seemed to think that he had made a big point by accepting my statement that a railroad down the San Joaquin Valley would not at present be a paying institution, and says the people should hesitate sometime before investing in an institution that won't pay. If a railroad down the valley would pay, it would be but a short time before capitalists would grasp at the opening, without asking assistance of any one. But it is because it will not pay that companies ask the people to assist them, and for that very reason I urge that the people of this county should, if asked, grant a subsidy. The proposition that because the road would not pay it would be abandoned as soon as the bonds were delivered, is silly in the extreme. By running the road it could be made a paying institution, but by letting it lie idle it never would.

The no fence law question, Citizen acknowledges is an extremely complicated one. He says that Merced county, he learns, is getting tired of her no fence law. I don't see why they should be. Notwithstanding the drouth Merced has been more prosperous during the past year than ever before. The only parties who have been injured by the law, belong to the same class that oppose it in Fresno.—I mean the stock-raisers. They have held undisputed control of all the unfenced lands in this valley, to the exclusion of the poorer class—the tillers of the soil. With the passage of a no fence law the power of the wealthy stock monop-

lists will pass away, and our broad plains and mountain valleys will be filled up by thrifty settlers, thus greatly increasing the taxable property, and the prosperity of the county. For my part I think that, next to a railroad, the greatest blessing that could befall this community would be the repeal of the fence law.

Now, for Haight. I said he was weak and vacillating. I gave two illustrations of his character, but they were not enough to satisfy my opponents. I give the following, which I cut out of a paper sometime since, which shows how inconsistent his present position is with his past record:

"An Act to authorize the California Pacific Railroad to extend its road to Suscol, Napa county"—approved March 28, 1863.

This law authorizes the Supervisors of Napa county to subscribe and take stock in the Cal. P. R. R., on the same terms as they took stock in the Napa Val. R. R.

"An Act to aid in giving effect to an Act of Congress relating to the Cal. and O. R. R. Co."—approved March 30, 1863.

This company had forfeited its charter, and therefore could not get the grant of land. This Act revived and rechartered the company and gave to them the twenty sections of land per mile, granted by Congress, amounting to about 3,800,000 acres.

"An Act authorizing Yolo county to give its bonds to the California Pacific Railroad Co."—approved March 24th, 1863.

This Act gave a subsidy of \$100,000.

An Act to authorize the county of Los Angeles to take stock to the amount of \$75,000 in the San Pedro Railroad—approved March 30th, 1863.

An Act authorizing and compelling the Board of Supervisors of Plumas county to take and subscribe stock in the Virginia City Railroad Co.—approved March 30, 1863.

The amount of this little subscription was \$230,000.

An Act concerning the San Diego & Gila Southern Pacific and Atlantic Railroad Co., and to extend the time for performing certain acts"—approved April 30, 1863.

By this act the company's charter was made non forfeitable, and two square leagues of land granted by the Board of Trustees of San Diego, was confirmed to the Railroad Company.

In addition to this the same authority gives eleven more subsidy bills which have been approved by Governor Haight, donating lands and money in excess of \$10,000,000. This, of course does not include the celebrated 5 per cent. bill.

Now, I am not opposed to a portion of these subsidy bills of Governor Haight's, but I am opposed to his crying "Thief!" after he has been the instrument through which so many of these schemes have been consummated. He cannot claim that he signed all these bills before he became convinced, in his own mind, that subsidies were illegal. In any instance it shows that the Governor's mind is mutable.

In regard to the county officers, I refer Ina to the official acts of the officials, and he will have no trouble to discover, without spectacles, who the inefficient officers are. Begging pardon for consuming so much of your space, I remain yours,

[COMMUNICATED]

From Sacramento to Millerton.

ED. EXPOSITOR:—With your permission I will give you a little account of my trip from the Capital's sunny clime to your very pleasant town. On Thursday last your correspondent left Sacramento at 11:45 A. M., on the C. P. R. R. Company's train via Stockton, to Lathrop, where I took dinner, after which by a change of cars I left for Modesto, a distance of twenty miles, arriving at 3 P. M., and as many of your readers at a distance may be interested in gaining some important facts about this comparatively new town I will endeavor to give a short description of it. Through the politeness of the very gentlemanly agent, Mr. Church, of Fisher's stage line, I was enabled to learn the following: The town is situated on the line of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, in San Joaquin Valley, and in the sub-Valley of Paradise. This last named Valley is from ten to thirty miles long, and is of the very best quality of grain land. It is situated between the rivers Tuolumne and Stanislaus, and is from fifteen to twenty miles wide. Land in this valley is valued at from \$10 to \$15 per acre at present, but had it not been a dry season would have brought a ready sale at \$15 to \$20 per acre. The town has been in existence but a few months, but in consequence of its being a central point for shipping merchandise, etc., to all parts of the lower country has been rapidly built up. It has 100 houses and a population of 230, exclusive of the large number of laborers now employed by the Railroad Company in the construction of the bridge across the Tuolumne, which we understand will be completed in a few days, when the work of grading will be commenced on the opposite side of the river, this being on the line of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad. On the whole, Modesto has the appearance of being quite a business place. After remaining over night I was taken charge of by that good man, Church, and elevated to a seat with the driver, and at 5 A. M. left for the town of Snelling, the county seat of Merced county. Snelling is quite a business place, with a population of six hundred, has a good Court House, and everything

corresponding. As the stage only remained a short time your correspondent thought to pass the time by calling upon that old pioneer of California, R. J. Steele, Esq., of the San Joaquin Valley Argus. I found him looking well, albeit his blood was somewhat warmed by the political excitement of the Democratic primary election, which was being held that day. Snelling is the point where visitors start directly for Yosemite Valley, the distance being about seventy-five miles. From Snelling I took the Visalia stage direct to Millerton, and had the pleasure of the company of that social, genial gentleman, proprietor of the Visalia stage line, Mr. Bennett. I would say to all travelers whose destination is Visalia that they will find this route the shortest and most pleasant, and I know Mr. Bennett and his gentlemanly drivers will make the trip as agreeable as possible. Mr. Bennett has a large quantity of grain to cut this season, and by having irrigated his land will have the best crop this side of Stockton, some of which will yield 50 bushels to the acre. I arrived at Millerton at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and can only say, in conclusion, that I am highly pleased, not only with the place, but particularly so with the people; they all seem very intelligent, social, kind and accommodating, and the best of it all is that they are all sound Democrats.

## Crops that Never Fail.

The contingencies affecting grain and hay crops are so often discussed, that an impression may obtain outside of the State, says the S. F. Bulletin, that no crops are certain here. The fact is, the failures are only exceptional. In three years out of ten there may be a partial failure of grain and grass over limited districts on account of drouth. But the contingencies have been greatly reduced by improved methods of agriculture.

But among the crops which never fail, on account of drouth, we enumerate the following: Grapes, olives, almonds, oranges, lemons, apples, pears, peaches and a variety of small fruits. To the list we hope to add cotton. The silk business would not be materially affected by any such drouth as has occurred within the last twenty years. The mulberry would produce the usual bulk of leaves. Now, taking account of all these contingencies, is there any other country under the sun where so great and important a variety of crops is sure to mature as in California? The few people accustomed to look on the dark side and affirm that nothing is sure in this State will do well to look at the record: They might go further and fare worse. Farming is not a game of chance here, but a pursuit insuring certain returns. There will be some failure of crops here as elsewhere. But whenever as much skill and intelligence is applied to agriculture in California as in some of the older States, we shall incur less risks than are incurred elsewhere.

It is too early yet to take account of the climatic changes which are going on here. We have old fashioned thunder storms. This year the harvest rains of the season came in April instead of January, thus increasing the benefits a hundred fold. There never has been a season when crops were so well advanced with so small an amount of moisture. The climatic changes noted indicate that besides the frequency of thunder storms, the spring rains may be continued quite late June, thus closing up the gap of dry weather from six to four months. Taking a fair account of all these advantages, we hold that the contingencies affecting a system of intelligent husbandry in California are as few as prevail in any part of the United States.

GO AWAY FROM HOME FOR NEWS.—A New York paper of a late date has the following item, which will be news to the people of this State:

The Californians have a great tendency to do everything with a rush, and, as a natural consequence, much that they attempt to do is very poorly accomplished. They have gone into the vine culture so extensively that wine is sold there cheaper than milk—forty cents a gallon; but the greater portion of the wine manufactured is dead even at that price, being rough, sour, earthy, neither healthy nor palatable. The reason of this is that the people have not the patience to use the proper care in its preparation; and now, instead of improving their methods of manufacture, they are aping the vines which have cost them so much money and labor, in order to make room for more profitable crops. In the same manner they plunged into the silk culture without knowledge or system, and nearly everybody began to cultivate mulberry trees, while silk worm eggs sold readily at five dollars an ounce. When the market for eggs was fully supplied, it was discovered that there was no market for cocoons. One cultivator recently wrote to the proprietors of a silk factory at San Francisco, offering to give them a large lot of cocoons if they would pay the freight on them; and the letter was never answered. The Californians now think the silk culture a humbug. Yet wine-making and silk-raising will doubtless eventually prove very important and highly remunerative branches of industry in that State, when carefully and intelligently pursued. Fruit trees of nearly all descriptions thrive luxuriantly in California, and, as more fruit is now produced there than there is any market for, the producers are becoming disgusted with the business. But in time the trees that have been planted will yield a profitable return. It will doubtless gratify Mr. Bergh to know that in some parts of California they feed their pigs on Bartlett pears.

LOCATING THE ROAD.—Superintendent Mouten and Civil Engineer Denver returned yesterday, from a tour of observation up the valley. Their business was to locate the route of the Stockton and Visalia Railroad. The surveys have advanced some distance from Peters and the work of grading and track laying will commence in a few days.—San Joaquin Republican.

## DELINQUENT SCHOOL LAND PURCHASERS.

No. of Location	Date of Approval	Name of Purchaser	T'ship	Range	Sec.	What portion	No. of Acres	No. Cert. of Purchase	Interest Paid	Interest Due
158	May 10th, 1869.	Jas. Hawk	13 S	21 E	16	West half	3 0 0	3265	\$20 45	\$64 00
162	" " "	A. H. Estill	14 S	18 E	16	East half	3 0 0	3269	20 45	64 00
209	" " "	E. B. Sherman	14 S	18 E	36	West half	3 0 0	3261	20 45	64 00
210	" " "	E. Sturgeon	14 S	18 E	36	East half	3 0 0	3262	20 45	64 00
249	Dec. 1st, 1869.	J. G. Lawson	14 S	18 E	36	North half	3 0 0	3275	1 70	64 00
261	June 7th, 1869.	Theodore Boyce	14 S	21 E	16	East half	3 0 0	3291	13 05	64 00
273	" " "	Andrew J. Coffee	16 S	21 E	16	West half	3 0 0	3419	28 05	64 00
278	" " "	S. H. Baird	16 S	22 E	36	West half	3 0 0	3420	18 05	64 00
378	" " "	John A. Reed	16 S	23 E	16	East half	3 0 0	3418	18 05	64 00
397	Feb. 10th, 1869.	Calvin H. Berry	17 S	21 E	16	North half	3 0 0	3716	27 58	64 00
398	June 4th, 1869.	W. H. J. Brooks	14 S	16 E	16	South half	3 0 0	3750	18 20	64 00
394	" " "	R. B. Monks	14 S	16 E	16	North half	3 0 0	3751	18 20	64 00
397	Feb. 16th, 1869.	J. R. Cochran	15 S	24 E	16	West half	3 0 0	3117	17 86	64 00
399	" " "	H. C. Gregory	15 S	24 E	16	East half	3 0 0	3119	27 86	64 00
400	" " "	Edw. D. Partridge	15 S	24 E	36	West half	3 0 0	3120	27 86	64 00
430	Dec. 1st, 1869.	W. R. Maurice	15 S	24 E	36	East half	3 0 0	3121	18 40	64 00
431	June 1st, 1869.	Michl Hayes	15 S	20 E	36	East half	3 0 0	1473	9 66	64 00
434	July 1st, 1869.	John M. Luan	12 S	21 E	36	North half	3 0 0	2844	16 00	64 00
444	Nov. 2nd, 1867.	J. M. Kelsey	9 S	16 E	16	East half	3 0 0	921	67 39	64 00
449	" " "	T. W. Newell	11 S	16 E	16	West half	3 0 0	1238	67 39	64 00
619	May 10th, 1869.	Robt Henry Babbitt	13 S	18 E	36	South half	3 0 0	2523	20 45	64 00
624	" " "	J. H. Porch	10 S	17 E	36	East half	3 0 0	2854	20 45	64 00
624	" " "	B. A. Maris	10 S	17 E	36	West half	3 0 0	2335	20 45	64 00
629	June 4th, 1869.	Sam'l J. Clark, Jr.	9 S	14 E	16	East half	3 0 0	2794	18 30	64 00
654	" " "	Isaac D. Marks	9 S	14 E	16	West half	3 0 0	2825	18 30	64 00
654	" " "	H. S. Brown	9 S	14 E	16	East half	3 0 0	2826	18 30	64 00
676	" " "	Henry Gardner	11 S	14 E	16	East half	3 0 0	2796	18 30	64 00
678	" " "	Henry Gardner	11 S	14 E	16	West half	3 0 0	2797	18 30	64 00
712	Feb. 1st, 1869.	Lucien Hermann	13 S	21 E	36	South half	3 0 0	2127	29 26	64 00
722	" " "	Geo. F. Grimes	13 S	22 E	36	South half	3 0 0	1681	29 26	64 00
737	Sept. 20th, 1869.	A. M. Wardwell	13 S	12 E	36	East half	3 0 0	3202	29 26	64 00
739	" " "	Thos Barnes	13 S	12 E	36	East half	3 0 0	3203	8 10	64 00
541	May 4th, 1869.	Reuben F. Thomas	20 S	18 E	36	South half	3 0 0	1576	21 00	64 00
549	" " "	Geo. F. Grimes	20 S	18 E	36	South half	3 0 0	1589	21 00	64 00
554	" " "	James Redmond	16 S	14 E	36	South half	3 0 0	2250	21 00	64 00
554	" " "	Patrick Welch	15 S	15 E	36	North half	3 0 0	2252	21 00	64 00
587	April 15th, 1869.	J. K. Latham	15 S	15 E	36	South half	3 0 0	2252	22 76	64 00
588	" " "	E. D. Weston	15 S	15 E	36	South half	3 0 0	2253	22 76	64 00
547	Aug. 21st, 1869.	Richd Henry Lee	16 S	16 E	36	South half	3 0 0	1562	11 50	64 00
679	June 4th, 1869.	Engene B. Drake	9 S	13 E	16	East half	3 0 0	2827	18 30	64 00
680	" " "	H. S. Cornell	13 S	16 E	16	East half	3 0 0	2798	18 30	64 00

To THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, FRESNO COUNTY:—

DEAR SIR:—The above and foregoing is a list of delinquent purchasers of School Land of 16th and 36th sections, made in conformity with Section Six of an Act to provide for the sale and management of lands belonging to the State, approved March 28th, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the amounts due on the lands specified in the above delinquent list shall not be paid on duty day after the first day of the month of May 1871, I shall commence suit to foreclose the interests of said purchasers in said lands.

W. H. ALISON, District Attorney.

## NEWS ITEMS.

Fishing is all the go in Trinity county. Blackberry picnics are the latest novelty in Santa Barbara county.

Youngsters of Oakland shock the passing public by bathing in the neighboring lakes and streams.

General John S. Ellis has been selected Grand Marshal for the Fourth of July celebration in San Francisco.

Three thousand barrels of petroleum per month are shipped from Santa Barbara county by one company.

Judge Becker has signed the death warrant of Ysidoro Padilla. Friday, July 28th, is the day set for execution.

During the season, Milco & Berbera, of Stockton, have sold 47,430 pounds of strawberries, all imported from San Jose.

The Republican County Committee of San Francisco has resolved to hold the primary elections for the 24th instant.

There will be immense quantities of fruit shipped from Marysville this season. The opening of the fruit season is close at hand.

A new Lodge of Odd Fellows, to be called Orion Lodge, is to be instituted in Brooklyn, Alameda county, on Wednesday evening June 14th.

The crops in Livermore valley have improved much of late. It is now supposed that the grain fields there may yield about one third of a crop.

An association to be known as the "Boys in Blue" was organized in Vallejo on the 4th instant. It is composed of soldiers and sailors.

The San Joaquin County Directory has been issued. It is a book of 323 pages, and is able to business men and travelers as a book of reference.

The streets and roads in Brooklyn, Alameda county, that are the most frequented, are daily sprinkled, and are consequently always in an excellent condition.

Vincent Foster, who lives on the Almaden road, had his buggy and horses stolen on the 5th instant, while he was on duty in the Court-house at San Jose.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Keating, the Superintendent of the Almaden, San Francisco, paid into the treasury \$400, being the first item of income ever obtained from that institution.

It has been divulged that the murderer of J. M. Brown, on the Big Trees road, last Fall, is a young Indian named "Yellow Jacket." He should be hunted down and brought to trial.

R. V. Dr. Williams, acting pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Oakland, who has been seriously ill for some time, has become insane from disease. He has been taken to the Insane Asylum at Stockton.

Squirrel cartridges are going off at a lively rate at Santa Barbara. The Times says, "we will go off too if any one sets another one off in our office. Talk about Chinese snipe pots or other horrid snuff. They are nowhere."

A little fellow in Vallejo on the 5th instant, while enjoying himself during his mother's absence, tested the quality of a quantity of powder by firing it into the air. The boy is better than might have been expected.

Says the Trinity Press of the 5th inst.: "In this county, generally, much more work has been done this season than last. In this basin more gold will be taken out, and so in other localities. Some districts, however, have had but a short season, and but little has been done."

The Marysville Standard of the 7th instant says: "One of the Jurymen who served in the Doucette case, and who the jury was directed to copy verbatim some of the written ballots, and handed them to us for publication. Here they declare, 'murder in the second degree,' 'not guilty,' 'guilty of involuntary manslaughter,' 'man slaughter.'"

The Marysville Appeal of the 7th inst. says: "We learn that the low or bottom lands of the Feather river will yield a good crop of barley this year. A low estimate places the average at twenty-five bushels per acre of the whole tract. It will probably go higher. The upland crop is very light—in many places not worth harvesting as grain, but has been cut or hay."

Sherman Island is in future to have regular communication with San Francisco. The California Steam Navigation Company's steamers will there, as they have been passing up and down the river. The advantage that this will be to the island need not be decried upon. The want of proper communication has been hitherto one of its greatest drawbacks.

The Little Rock, Arkansas Gazette, of May 17th, says that the United States District Court, which had adjourned, found 100 indictments for election frauds—among the parties indicted being Clayton Judge McElrath, and several other radical officials.

MARIPOSA COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Mariposa County Convention met at Mariposa on the 7th inst. The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention, so we learn from the Free Press:

Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the Convention of the First Congressional District the name of Hon. James H. Lawrence, for nomination as Congressman for this District, fully endorsing him as a tried and true Democrat, and a gentleman eminently qualified for the position.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Congressional Convention from this county are hereby instructed to cast their votes for Hon. James H. Lawrence for Congress.

It was further resolved that the delegates to the State Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote for H. H. Haight for Governor.

THE RAILROADS.—The movements being made now in railroad circles assure us that one or more lines of railroad will be completed through Merced county the present year, thus supplying us with those facilities for developing the resources of the valley, of which we have so long felt the necessity. Already the speculating classes of our people are looking about for favorable opportunities to open business in the new towns to be built, and to form the business centers, and we look forward to the next winter as the time for great changes to take place in the business arrangements of our community. That these changes are to result in building up a large and prosperous community we cannot for a moment doubt. The country here for a great many miles in extent is level, with a rich soil, and well cultivated, and watered by means of irrigating ditches, will be capable of sustaining a population numbering millions.

—San Joaquin Valley Argus.

## FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

## THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

WILL BE FURNISHED AND AFTER SATURDAY, JUNE 24th, until SEPTEMBER 1st, at the following rates:

1 Copy.....50 cts.  
10 Copies.....\$ 4 00  
20 Copies.....\$ 8 00  
40 Copies.....15 00

Democratic Clubs desiring a LIVE PAPER for the campaign, should send in their orders at once. Address:

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, Stockton.

## NOTICE TO SCRIP HOLDERS!

ALL PERSONS HAVING FRESNO County warrants, or by order from the Clerk, can get them paid by calling at the Court House Exchange Saloon in Millerton, at a discount to make interest on the money invested. To be paid in cash.

THEO. J. PAYNE, Millerton, May 17th, 1871.—1m

## LOOK OUT FARMERS



# The Fresno Express

## COUNTY OFFICIAL PRESS.

### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

There will be regular preaching once in each month at the following named places, Rev. J. H. Neill pastor.

First Sabbath at the Mississippi School House at 11 o'clock.

Second Sabbath at the Dry Creek School House at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Third Sabbath at the Court House, Millerton, at 11 o'clock.

### TOWN AND COUNTY.

**THANKS.**—The Hon. Eugene Casserly will accept our thanks for various public documents forwarded to this office.

**RIPE** apricots and figs are just beginning to make their appearance in this section.

**PLESSON LODGE** No. 186, I. O. O. F. held a Rebekah Degree meeting on Tuesday morning and conferred the degree on three ladies.

**FRITZ**, Tom Allen's representative, sent up a supply of ale, a sample of a new lot, to this office last week. He had just received a large addition to his stock of goods.

**THUNDER SHOWER.**—A slight thunder shower prevailed in this section on Sunday last. It did not rain sufficiently to do any harm, and assisted materially in cooling the air off.

**THE CAMPAIGN.**—We call the attention of Democrats to the advertisement of the San Joaquin Republican for the campaign. The Republican is a good paper and well worthy of patronage.

**OUR** communicants have been getting away with the paper for the past few weeks, but as they discuss matters of general interest to our people we gladly give them place.

**WINDY.**—The wind was very severe in this vicinity on Sunday and Sunday night last. The house of the Millerton Ferry Company was moved some four feet on its foundation during the afternoon.

**DELEGATES.**—The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the Democratic County Convention, at the primary election held in this place yesterday: C. G. Sayle, Wm. Faymonville, Gillum Bailey and J. N. Walker.

**LEROY DENNIS** informs us that a string of sheep has been passing Buchanan continuously for the past three weeks, on their way to the mountains, and that the line has not been broken during the entire time. We think Leroy stretches the matter a little.

We learn that our friend Mr. Leroy Dennis is having a building erected at Fresno Station. He expects to have his building completed in about three weeks, when he proposes removing his store from Buchanan to that point. We are of the opinion that his business will be improved by the change.

**SOME HEAT.**—The weather this past week has been somewhat hot, more or less. On Saturday the thermometer reached 87 deg. in our office at 8 A. M. and from 1 P. M. till 4 P. M. it stood 104. At Froelich's store it reached a temperature of 107. The night was also excessively hot. From appearances old Sol is going to make up for lost time.

**SCHOOL CENSUS.**—Mr. H. A. Carroll, School Census Marshal for the Millerton District, having completed his labors, has kindly furnished us the following statistical information regarding the number of children in this School District: Number of children between the ages of five and fifteen years of age—boys 61, girls 52—total, 113; number under five years of age, 46.

**THE COSMOPOLITAN Benevolent Society** of Nevada City shows a list of Referees which could not help to satisfy the most credulous doubter—if such a one could be found on this coast. Its friends are legion, and its managers most reliable as well as shrewd business men. The second drawing will come off on our great jubilee day—Fourth of July—and he who hereinafter buys a ticket deserves no more favors from Dame Fortune.

**THE** world of to day laughs at the therapeutics of fifty years ago. Blistering the head, emphysema the veins, and rasping the bowels with cathartics as irritating as chestnut-burrs, will soon be consigned by universal consent to the limbo of rejected fallacies. In the meantime Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, the true ally of nature, are affecting by a mild and painless process, such cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint and periodical fevers, as the world half a century ago would have deemed miraculous.

**THE FORESTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**—The influence of trees on the climate, says the San Jose Independent of the 8th inst., is now universally admitted. They foster the collection of moisture and produce rain. So general has this conviction become, that we are constantly seeing articles in the papers urging the planting of forest trees, and giving this as one of the reasons for so doing. We all admit the advice to be good, but we none of us follow it. We are too busy laying plans and doing other work which will count the next month or the next year. Very few forests are likely to be planted. But the Government is in possession of vast tracts which are rapidly passing into private hands, and are rapidly falling before the lumberman's and pioneer's ax. We suggest that a sufficient portion of these forests be reserved to affect the rainfall in those parts of the public domain which, like California, are liable to be entirely denuded, and to suffer the inevitable consequences, and particularly south of San Francisco. If every acre of forest land still remaining in possession of the Government south of the bay were now withdrawn from the pre-emption, it would be none too soon. It is all needed for climatic influence. There is plenty of timber in Oregon and

further north, to supply the timber demand at reasonable rates. The little timber that remains in Southern California should be preserved. The testimony that yearly accumulates on the subject is abundantly conclusive. Experiments on a gigantic scale were taken in Egypt, under the despotic Government of that country, and the result of the new forests planted has been that the rainfall has been increased from six days to twenty-four. A result equally wonderful has followed the efforts of the French Government in Algeria, and the French department of the Landes. We do not expect impossibilities. There is no likelihood of any extensive replanting in our country, for this century at least. But it is so within the province of our Government to preserve, and that before it is too late, we cannot forbear to make this appeal, trusting to some chance that our voice may find an echo, where it will be heard and heeded.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All advertisements appearing under this head must be paid for in advance.

### FOR COUNTY CLERK.

#### HARRY DIXON

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Fresno county at the ensuing election.

#### A. M. CLARK

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of

#### COUNTY CLERK

Of Fresno county, at the election in September next.

### FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

#### S. H. HILL

Will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Superintendent of Common Schools of Fresno county, at the election this year.

### FOR ASSESSOR.

#### A. J. THORN

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the voters at the election in September next.

### FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

#### J. D. COLLINS

Of Big Dry Creek, respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Assemblyman from Fresno county, subject to the decision of the voters, at the election in September, 1871.

### S. B. ALISON

Respectfully announces himself to the citizens of Fresno county as a candidate for the office of

#### COUNTY JUDGE,

at the Judicial election, to be held in Oct. next.

#### T. O. ELLIS, SR.

Respectfully announces that he will be a candidate for

### SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Of Fresno county, subject to the decision of the voters at the polls, at the election, this year, and the action of the Democratic party.

### J. E. SHERRARD

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of

#### COUNTY CLERK

Of Fresno county, subject to the decision of the voters at the polls in September next.

### FOR TREASURER.

#### W. W. CHRISTY

Respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Fresno county, subject to the voters at the election this year.

### FOR SHERIFF.

#### J. SCOTT ASHMAN

Will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county at the election in September next, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### WM. W. HILL

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of

#### COUNTY TREASURER

of Fresno county, at the next election.

#### T. W. SIMPSON

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of

#### COUNTY ASSESSOR

of Fresno county, at the next election.

#### W. T. RUMBLE

Will be a candidate, at the election this Fall, for

#### COUNTY JUDGE,

Of Fresno county, subject to the decision of the voters at the polls.

### ALEX. KENNEDY

Respectfully announces himself as a Democratic candidate for

#### ASSEMBLYMAN

Subject to the voters of Fresno County at the election in September next.

### FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

#### C. G. SAYLE

Will be a Democratic candidate for the office of District Attorney of Fresno county at the approaching election.

### FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for County Surveyor of Fresno County, at the ensuing election to be held in September next, 1871. Having been a permanent citizen of this county since its organization is believed to be a reasonable apology for not traveling over the county, renewing acquaintance and establishing new, and having no inclination to but to let the election pass. I will not be found among the canvassers discussing the issues of the day.

M. B. LEWIS.

Millerton, May 2nd, 1871.

### FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

MILLERTON, Fresno Co., April 12th, 1871.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I take this method of announcing through the Fresno Express, our county newspaper, that my name will be placed before you at the ensuing Judicial Election for re-election to the office that I have the honor now humbly to fill. My official acts as County Judge for the past three years are known to the voters of this county (whether good or bad). I do not claim that I have not committed any errors, but I do claim that whatever those errors may have been, they were not judgment and not of the heart. I feel a desire to let the office for another term, as I feel that I can do so more satisfactorily to myself, having gained more knowledge of the statute laws and practice of courts in this State. Feeling thankful, fellow citizens, for past favors, if re-elected will continue to the best of my ability to discharge the functions of the office conscientiously under oath of office.

GILLUM BAILEY.

## OTTO FROELICH,

Millerton, Fresno county, Cal.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

FRESH GROCERIES.

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

And everything that is usually kept in a country Store.

Prices to Suit the Times.

## J. M. SHANNON,

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened

M'CRAE'S BLACKSMITHSHOP,

In Millerton, Fresno Co.

And is now prepared to do Blacksmithing of every kind in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, and at the most reasonable prices.

Having engaged the services of an experienced and skillful workman, who will pay particular attention to the

SHOEING OF HORSES.

In the most approved style, he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, with the assurance that those who patronize him once will call again. Refers to—

Hon. S. A. Booker Stockton,

P. D. Wigginton, Esq., Snelling,

Hon. Alex. Dearing, Mariposa,

P. Bennett, Mail Contractor.

mar15-tf

## NEW FERRY

ACROSS SAN JOAQUIN RIVER.

THE Millerton Ferry Company beg leave to inform the traveling public that their

NEW FERRY

Situated one-half mile below the town of Millerton, is now in complete running order. All the apparatus connected with said ferry being new, and the banks on either side being cut down to an easy grade, a safe, quick and easy crossing can be

ALL TIMES BE EFFECTED.

Excellent roads leading to the ferry have been constructed on the banks of the river.

WALKER, FAYMONVILLE & CO.

April 2nd, 1870.

## \$150 000

GOLD COIN PREMIUMS!

WILL BE AWARDED TO THE

Season Ticket Holders on the

FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1871.

The Cosmopolitan Benevolent Society of California will hold their Second Grand Fair at the Broad Street Theater, Nevada City, Cal., in aid of the following charitable purposes:

1st, Public Schools of Nevada county.

2d, Public Library of Nevada City.

3d, Orphan Asylum, Nevada county.

4th, Fire Department, Nevada City.

100,000 Season Tickets of Admission will be sold at \$2 50 each.

All the Premiums will be deposited in the BANK OF NEVADA COUNTY.

PREMIUMS:

1 Premium, gold coin, \$25,000

1 Premium, gold coin, 15,000

1 Premium, gold coin, 10,000

1 Premium, gold coin, 5,000

1 Premium, gold coin, 3,000

1 Premium, gold coin, 2,000

1 Premium, gold coin, 1,000

15 Premiums, gold coin, \$1,000 each, 15,000

5 Premiums, gold coin, \$500 each, 2,500

8 Premiums, gold coin, \$250 each, 2,000

15 Premiums, gold coin, \$250 each, 3,750

100 Premiums, gold coin, \$100 each, 10,000

100 Premiums, gold coin, \$50 each, 5,000

200 Premiums, gold coin, \$20 each, 4,000

500 Premiums, gold coin, \$5 each, 2,500

1,048 Premiums, gold coin, \$20 each, 20,960

1,005 Gold Coin Premiums amounting to \$150,000

BUSINESS MANAGERS—A. W. Potter, A. H. Hagadorn, J. Corwell Lee.

By special permission we refer to the following well known citizens:

John H. Dickson, Sheriff Nevada county.

T. W. Sigourney.

John A. Lancaster, National Exchange Hotel.

M. S. Deal, Editor Nevada Transcript.

C. S. Schmittburg, Postmaster.

Julius Greenwald, County Treasurer.

Geo. B. Newell, ex-County Supervisor.

Thos. J. Gardner, Editor Nevada Gazette.

P. Bannan, merchant.

E. B. Gentr, late Sheriff Nevada county.

D. E. Bell, Deputy Postmaster.

Tr. A. Eaton, Union Ho. Co.

G. G. Allen, Nevada Foundry.

Judge T. H. Rolfe.

Geo. K. Phillips, merchant.

A. Goldsmith, merchant.

Wm. K. Cox, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

C. Canfield, ex-Chief Engineer Fire Department.

A. Sanford, merchant.

Oliver & Potter, merchants.

Lester & Mulloy, merchants.

N. Nihell, City Marshal.

G. O. responsible agents wanted. Liberal commissions allowed. Money should be sent by express or by draft on any solvent bank. Address all communications to

C. B. SOCIETY, Nevada City, Cal.

W. T. Rumble, Agent Millerton.

## F. JENSEN,

Big Dry Creek, Fresno county, Cal.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

and for sale, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!!

Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also for sale, the

Automatic Labor-Saving Clothes-

Washers.

Big Dry Creek, February 7th, 1871.—84

## PATENT

## ARION PIANO!

### A FEW REASONS WHY

—THE—

## ARION PIANO!

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has Greater Power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured

It Will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and therefore more durable than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style. The arrangement of the frame, the manner of stringing, the form and peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame,

Supersedes all Others.

The use of a bar, (which is a part of the Iron Frame) on a line with the heavy steel stringing, gives

Great Strength

Where most needed, and in this respect all other Pianos fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the Tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to become loosened, or the WREST PLANK itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

Throughout the entire scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

Length and Purity of Vibration,

All go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

## ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument manufactured,

## THE PATENT

## ARION PIANOS

Are used exclusively in the American

Conservatories of Music of New

York City.

The most severe test a Piano can receive is constant use in a Conservatory.

Read the Following:

It affords me much pleasure to give you, in these few lines, a very sincere testimonial for the Piano-Fortes of your manufacture. We have now used the "Patent Arion Pianos" in our Conservatories for a year, and have had a fair opportunity of testing their durability during that time. The Pianos have been played upon almost constantly from morning till night, and a Piano must indeed be a good one when it will bear such constant use without showings of defection. As for remaining in tune, it outvalues any Piano known to me.

Their peculiar sweetness of tone in the treble, (as compared to other Pianos with the ordinary metal agraffe arrangement), is so striking that I have had pupils remark, while asking their sons, that although they had at home what they supposed to be one of the best makes of Pianos, still the treble was very, very much compared with yours.

What makes them still more desirable is their uniform volume of tone, which enables an artist to perform a composition in its true character. In total, I can conscientiously endorse all that is claimed by the ARION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY for their superb instruments, as I consider them superior to any other make.

Congratulating you upon the great success you have obtained in the manufacture of so perfect an instrument, I remain yours,

Very truly,

HENRY SCHROEDER,

New York, September 3d, 1870.

## AGENTS WANTED.

We want first class and responsible Agents in every city and town where we have not already appointed them.

## We Have Just Published

Our Annual Illustrated Pamphlet, which contains a full description of the interior construction of the PATENT ARION PIANO-FORTE, and all the other leading Pianos of the principal makes; illustrated with cuts, thus contrasting the Arion with all other first class Pianos, and proving

## WHY AND WHERE

Our Pianos are superior to any in the market.

Our pamphlet contains engravings of all the different styles of instruments that we manufacture, giving a full description of each, so that a person can select the style he may desire to order, with the assurance that they will receive just as good a Piano as if they were in our warehouses to select it. We have sold over Five Thousand Pianos, many of them being shipped great distances, and we have never yet received the first complaint. As we give a written guarantee with every Piano we manufacture, for five years, the purchaser runs no risk.

Don't fail to write for our pamphlet, which we mail FREE, and when you write state what paper you saw false notice in.

N. B.—We caution the public from purchasing a cheap Piano, which has recently been put in the market, bearing the name "Arion." All genuine Arion Pianos bear the name "Patent Arion," and can only be purchased from our New York Warehouses, or our authorized Agents throughout the United States.

All Kinds of Musical Instruments

Supplied.

ADDRESS THE

ARION PIANO-FORTE CO.,

No. 554 Broadway,

New York City.

E. JACOB, Visalia.

H. D. SILVERMAN, Centerville.



